2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: NORTH VALLEY SCHOOL PWS Report Date: July 2015

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 - December 31, 2014.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alquien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source(s) in use: This info is not available, as this water system does not have a completed assessment on file. Please see the Drinking Water Source Assessment Information section located at the end of this report for more details.

Your water comes from 1 source(s): Well #2

For more information about this report, or any questions relating to your drinking water, please call (209) 838 - 7842 and ask for Quality Service, Inc..

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for the contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system mush follow.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

The sources of drinking water: (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants,* such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides,* that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products if industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants,* that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Table 1 - SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in last sample set)	**Sample Date**	**90th percentile level detected**	**No. Sites Exceeding AL**	**AL**	**PHG**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Copper (ppm)	5 (2013)	0.08	0	1.3	.3	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Table 2 - DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**MCL [MRDL]**	**PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Arsenic (ppb)	(2006)	2	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes
Nitrate (ppm)	(2008)	2.5	N/A	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Table 3 - DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	**Sample Date**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Notification Level**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Vanadium (ppm)	(2006)	0.03	N/A	0.05	The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the action level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts if some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Specific Language for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with the service lines and home plumbing. *North Valley School* is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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Drinking Water Assessment Information

Assessment Information
According to the Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program`s Source Water Assessments Public Access web page, the Public Water Sources WELL #2 of the NORTH VALLEY SCHOOL PWS water system number 3901090, does not have a completed Source Water Assessment on file.

Well #2 - does not have a completed Source Water Assessment on file.

Discussion of Vulnerability
Assessment summaries are not available for some sources. This is because:
 The Assessment has not been completed. Contact the local Department of Health Services (DHS) Drinking Water field office or the water system to find out when the Assessment is scheduled to be done.
 The source is not active. It may be out of service, or new and not yet in service.
 The Assessment was not submitted electronically. The site used to obtain Assessments only provides access to Assessment summaries submitted electronically.

Acquiring Information
For more info you may visit http://swap.ice.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSintro.asp or contact the health department in the county to which the water system belongs.

North Valley School

Analytical Results By FGL - 2014

LEAD AND COPPER RULE									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	90th Percentile	# Samples
Copper		ppm		1.3	.3			0.08	5
Bathroom in Trailer	STK1338548-5	ppm				2013-08-25	ND		
Boy`s Bathroom Sink	STK1338548-3	ppm				2013-08-25	0.08		
Drinking Fountain, West Side	STK1338548-1	ppm				2013-08-25	0.07		
Front Office, Men`s Restroom	STK1338548-2	ppm				2013-08-25	ND		
Kitchen Sink	STK1338548-4	ppm				2013-08-25	0.08		

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS (PDWS)									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Arsenic		ppb		10	0.004			2	2 - 2
WELL #2	STK0632223-1	ppb				2006-03-15	2		
Nitrate		ppm		45	45			2.5	2.5 - 2.5
WELL #2	STK0832745-1	ppm				2008-03-20	2.5		

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS									
		Units	MCLG	CA-MCL	PHG	Sampled	Result	Avg. Result(a)	Range (b)
Vanadium		ppm		NS	n/a			0.03	0.03 - 0.03
WELL #2	STK0632223-1	ppm				2006-03-15	0.03		

North Valley School
CCR Login Linkage - 2014

FGL Code	Lab ID	Date_Sampled	Method	Description	Property
Bathroom in Tra	STK1338548-5	2013-08-25	Metals, Total	Bathroom in Trailer	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Boy`s Bathroom	STK1338548-3	2013-08-25	Metals, Total	Boy`s Bathroom Sink	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Sample #1	STK1338548-1	2013-08-25	Metals, Total	Drinking Fountain, West Side	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Front Office, M	STK1338548-2	2013-08-25	Metals, Total	Front Office, Men`s Restroom	Lead & Copper Monitoring
Kitchen Sink	STK1338548-4	2013-08-25	Metals, Total	Kitchen Sink	Lead & Copper Monitoring
NE HB	STK1430460-4	2014-01-14	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1430763-1	2014-01-23	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1434357-1	2014-05-09	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1436912-1	2014-07-11	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1439052-1	2014-09-04	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
	STK1451317-1	2014-11-06	Coliform	N/E HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Odd
NW HB	STK1430460-3	2014-01-14	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1431103-1	2014-02-06	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1431961-1	2014-03-05	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1433088-1	2014-04-09	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1435291-1	2014-06-03	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1437887-1	2014-08-07	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1450336-1	2014-10-08	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
	STK1452554-1	2014-12-10	Coliform	N/W HB	Bacteriological Sampling-Even
New PT	STK1430460-2	2014-01-14	Coliform	New Pressure Tank	Bacteriological Sampling
Well #2	STK0632223-1	2006-03-15	Metals, Total	WELL #2	DHS Monitoring
	STK0832745-1	2008-03-20	Wet Chemistry	WELL #2	DHS Monitoring